N

871 perhaps it is Hatalai). The children of the latter negri have to come to Naku for grades one to four. This is because there are not enough schools. And even at that they have only two hour sessions, eight to ten and eleven to one.

We then got ready to go and climbed down the 124 terrific path to the beach. There the old fisherman said that we could not go because the waves were too high. I was discouraged but had to climb up again. Joseph climbed up a coconut tree [272] and got a drink for us. These lads can do anything. Then there was the awful climb to the top. After eating we talked before going to sleep, with the children and others as usual listening outside in the dark.

227 The next morning at 7:30 we reached the beach after an awful descent and went by prau to Latuhalat, making it in two and one-half hours. On the way, as usual, there was a delay while we pulled up a big fish trap, of a plaited type, in order to get fish for Gaspersz to take back to Ambon. Most fishing here is evidently done by traps. They also use lines and spears. There is a great deal of use made of homemade goggles which are used by divers with spears. The fish we got were mainly red and small.

778 At Latuhalat I asked about the "gold crocodile" 713 mentioned in the books as the special pusaka of 422 Latuhalat. The Radja said that it was not so and took us to his father's house. There we went up to the attic and there under many cloths, like the aradjang of Celebes, was a long slim brass cannon, with a naga shaped mouth. This is the "buaya mas" and shows how wrong hearsay can be. The Radja says it was used in the war and could kill twelve men at one shot. It is kept by the kepala soa Lekatompessi, and few of the people even in this negri have seen it. For example,